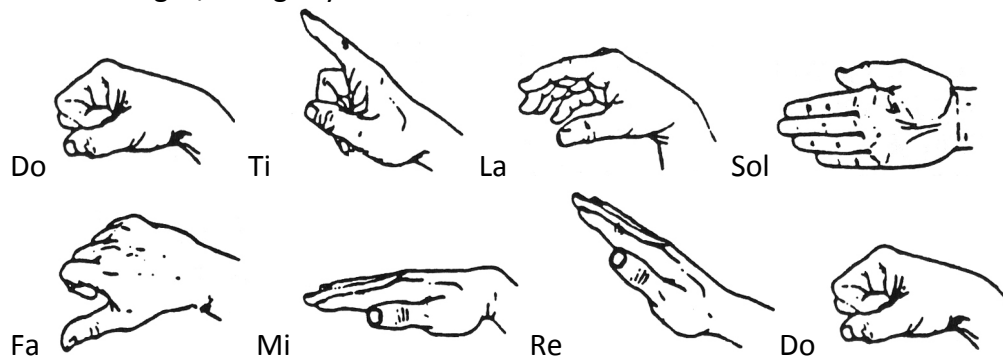


Choir Final Exam Review (Fall)

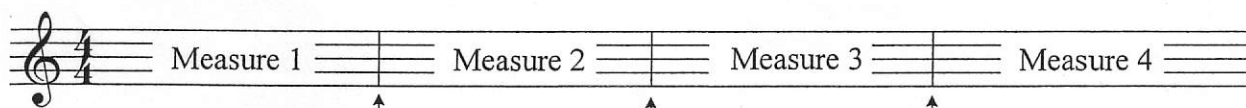
1. Beginning Rhythm: Quarter, Half, Whole notes and rests
2. Note Names: Treble and Bass clef
3. Intermediate Rhythm: Eighth and sixteenths notes and rests
4. Dynamic markings
5. Vocal Health
6. Renaissance Style period
7. Hand signs/solfege syllables



8. Measure
9. Rests
10. Dotted notes
11. Staff/Grand Staff

1.1 Beginning Rhythm

Music is made up of organized sound moving through time. Musicians not only need to know what pitches to sing or play; they also need to know when to sing or play them. In music, we keep a steady pulse or beat upon which we base the lengths of the various pitches. In the following notation, the music is divided into equal parts, each part containing four beats. These parts are called **MEASURES**, and the dividing lines are called **BAR LINES**.

1 

Bar line Bar line Bar line

These are **QUARTER NOTES**. Each one gets one beat; because there are four beats per measure, there are four quarter notes per measure. Write the counts underneath, then clap and count the rhythm.

2 

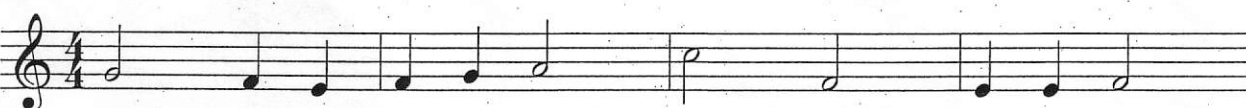
1 2 3 4 1

These are **HALF NOTES**. Each one gets two beats, so there can be two per measure. Finish writing in the counts, then clap and count the rhythm.

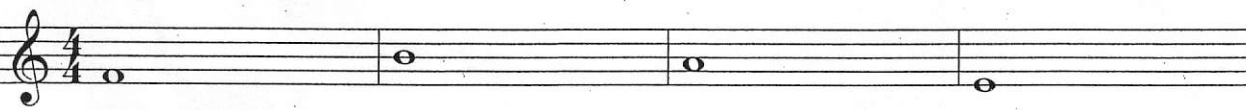
3 

1 - 2 3 - 4 1

Write in the counts, then clap and count the rhythm.

4 

These are **WHOLE NOTES**. Each one gets four beats, so there can only be one per measure. Finish writing in the counts, then clap and count.

5 

1 - 2 - 3 - 4

Write in the counts, then clap and count the rhythm.

6 

1.2 Rests

Along with sounds in music, there is also silence. Each note learned in the previous section has a corresponding rest that gets the same number of beats.

1

Quarter notes Half note Whole note

Quarter rests Half rest Whole rest*

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure contains two quarter notes (G4 and A4) and two quarter rests. The second measure contains a half note (G4) and a half rest. The third measure contains a whole note (G4) and a whole rest. The fourth measure is empty.

*A whole rest also means to rest for any whole (complete) measure.

Draw the missing quarter rests.

2

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure has two quarter notes (G4 and A4) and two missing quarter rests. The second measure has a half note (G4) and a missing half rest. The third measure has a whole note (G4) and a missing whole rest. The fourth measure is empty.

Draw the missing half rests.

3

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time. The first measure has a half note (G4) and a missing half rest. The second measure has a half note (A4) and a missing half rest. The third measure has a whole note (G4) and a missing whole rest. The fourth measure is empty.

Write your own rhythms on the next two lines. Use all the notes and rests you have learned.
Write the counts underneath the notes.

4

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time, empty for writing a rhythm.

5

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time, empty for writing a rhythm.

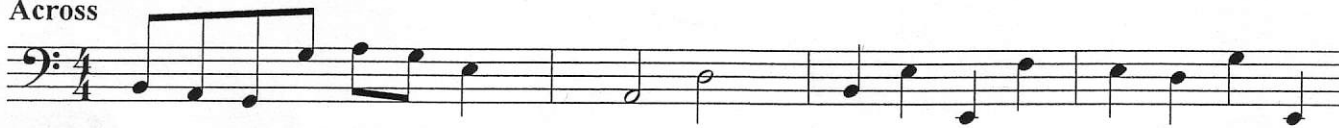
Rhythmic dictation: Write down the rhythm that is played on the piano.

6

Detailed description: A musical staff in 4/4 time, empty for rhythmic dictation.

5.2 Crossword Puzzle

Across

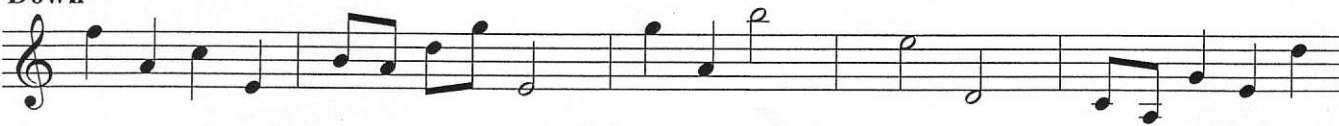


2. 6. 7. 9.



10. _____ 16. _____ 17. _____ 18. _____

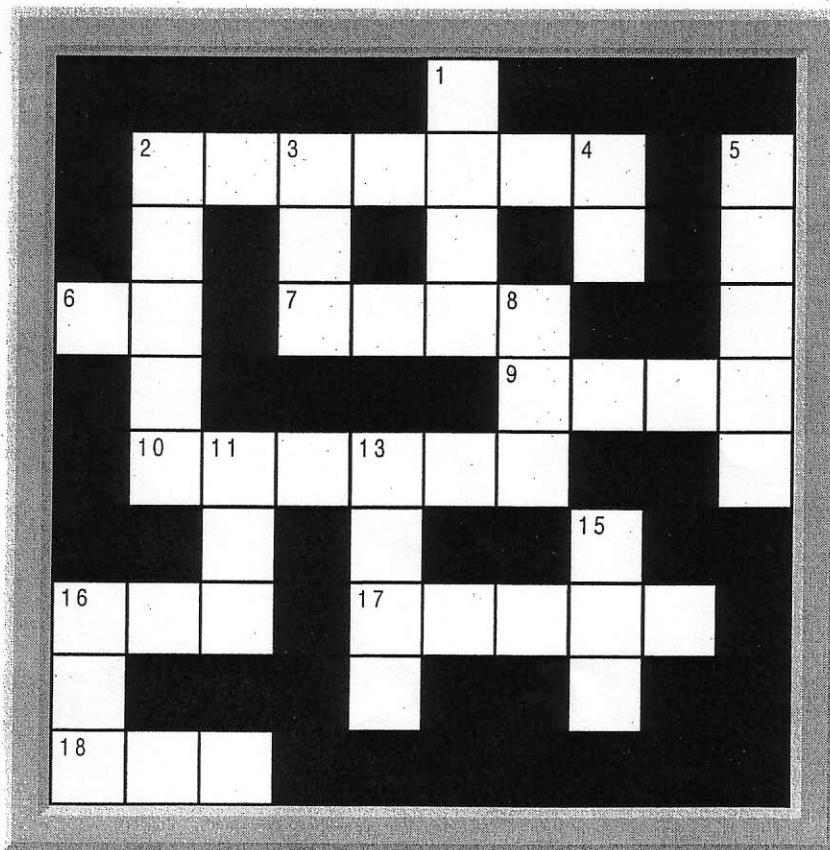
Down



1. _ _ _ _ 2. _ _ _ _ 3. _ _ _ 4. _ _ 5. _ _ _ _



8. _ _ _ 11. _ _ _ 13. _ _ _ 15. _ _ _ 16. _ _ _



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6.2 Eighth Rests

Eighth rests:

Quarter rests:

Half rests:

Whole rest:



1/2 beat each

1 beat each

2 beats each

4 beats each or
any whole measure

Write the counts under the rhythm. Clap and count the rhythm.



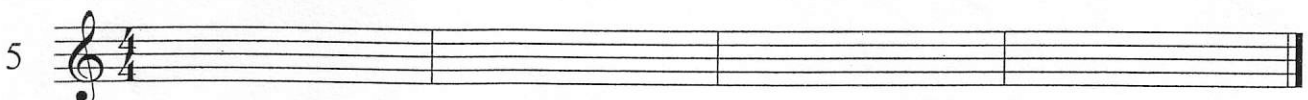
Write one rest per measure to complete this rhythm in 4/4 time.



Write the counts. Clap and count.



Rhythmic dictation

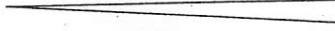



7.1 Dynamics

DYNAMICS are markings that tell you how loud or soft to play or sing a piece of music. Here are the most common dynamic markings with their names and translations:

<i>pp</i>	pianissimo	very soft
<i>p</i>	piano	soft
<i>mp</i>	mezzo piano	medium soft
<i>mf</i>	mezzo forte	medium loud
<i>f</i>	forte	loud
<i>ff</i>	fortissimo	very loud

In addition, there are two markings that mean to gradually increase and decrease sound:

crescendo *cresc.* gradually get louder 

diminuendo or *decrescendo* *dim.* gradually get softer 

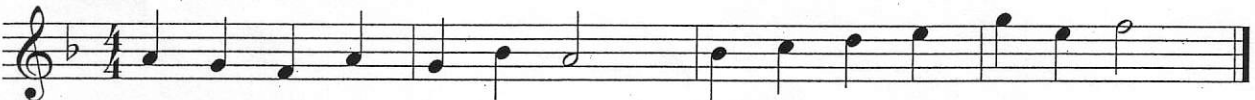
Circle and define all dynamic markings in the next two lines.

1a 

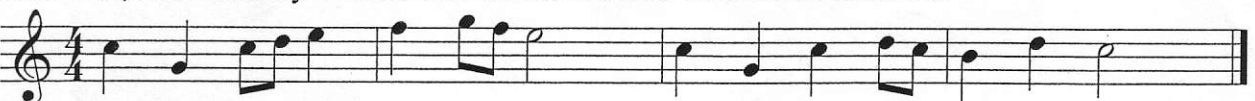
1b 

Draw the appropriate dynamic markings.

Start very soft, and gradually get louder until the last measure, which is very loud.

2 

Start loud, and suddenly become soft on the first beat of the third measure.

3 

Name: _____

Vocal Health

Worksheet to accompany powerpoint presentation.

1. The human voice is a: (percussive) (string) (wind) (instrument)
2. The Vocal folds would be roughly equivalent to the reed on a woodwind instrument (T) (F)
3. The Vocal folds are located inside of what protective cartilage casing. _____.
4. The vocal folds are about the diameter of _____.
5. Thicker, less tense, shorter, vocal folds will create a: (high) (low) pitch.
6. Thinner, more tense, longer, vocal folds will create a: (high) (low) pitch.
7. When the voice is at rest, the vocal folds are: (apart) (together).
8. Changes in the length, thickness, and tension of the vocal folds are (voluntary) (involuntary) changes made when we "think" a pitch.

9. What are the four vocal resonators?

1

3

2

4

10. There are four articulators, what are they?

1

3

2

4

11. Your voice is unique. What makes your voice sound different from anyone else's?

12. Parts of your body used to modify sounds into specific vowels or consonants are called:

_____.

13. Why is posture so important to proper singing?

14. Healthy singing involves what aspects:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | 4 |
| 2 | 5 |
| 3 | 6 |

15. List 10 Tips for a healthy voice include:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10

16. List five tips for when you are sick:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

17. Complete vocal rest is the preferred treatment for the abused voice. (T) (F)

18. Whispering is a satisfactory substitute for vocal rest. (T) (F)

19. The bumps that form on the vocal folds when they have been abused are called:

_____.

20. List six warning signs of vocal abuse:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 | 4 |
| 2 | 5 |
| 3 | 6 |

21. Although abused, the voice tends to heal quickly. (T) (F)

22. What is the miracle rapid cure for vocal ailments? _____.

23. You should be concerned about vocal abuse only if you plan to be a performer or teach music for a living. (T) (F)

Name _____

Renaissance Period

1. The Renaissance Period took place from:
a) 1600-1750 b) 1450-1600 c) 1500-1650 d) 1350-1500
2. Music during the Renaissance was always metered. (T) (F)
3. Name an important artist who lived during this time.
4. Name one important event outside of music that happened in this time period.
5. The Council of _____ met to reform the church, including the music.
6. The chief composer for the Church was:
a) Josquin b) Gabrieli c) di Lasso d) Palestrina
7. Music was a social activity for educated people. (T) (F)
8. A Cappella literally means:
a) without instruments b) in the church c) of the chapel d) only voices
9. Multiple voices moving together in harmony is called _____.
10. Name the two musical genres that one would hear in a church during the Renaissance.
11. Music written for two or more choirs is called _____.
12. Name three important composers from the Renaissance.
13. Palestrina often based his music on Gregorian chants. (T) (F)
14. Gabrieli was the first to use _____ markings in his music.